

## CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORS.

Spoken in the Wheel of the Great International Brotherhood—There are Nearly Two and Half Millions of These—Every Country Save Italy, Russia, Iceland, Sweden and Greece Represented in the Ranks of the Mighty Christian Army.

BOSTON, July 12.—At the morning session of the Christian Endeavorers' annual report of John Willis Baer, general secretary, was read simultaneously by Secretary Baer, in Mechanic building, by Rev. John Barstow, Medford, Mass., in Tent William, and by Mr. J. E. Cheesman, Cleveland, O., in Tent Endeavor. It says:

Each year the circumference of the Christian Endeavor wheel widens; each year thousands of spokes are added. Last year our wheel was strengthened by 7,750 new societies (or "spokes," if you please). This is the largest increase of any one year since the "wheel" commenced revolving, fourteen years ago. "Spoke" after "spoke" passes our vision rapidly in this whirl of inscription, in all, 41,229. Of these 4,712 are from other lands; the United Kingdom heading the list, with 5,645, which figures include 180 from Wales, 112 from Scotland and 53 from Ireland. Australia now has no less than 1,509; Africa, 30; China, 32; France, 64; India, 117; Japan, 29; Madagascar, 93; Mexico, 25; Turkey, 30; West India Islands, 38; and so on, listing every country is represented, save fire, Italy, Russia, Iceland, Sweden and Greece. And now the "spokes" from the Dominion of Canada come into view. Ontario, with her remarkable growth of the last year, leads with 1,993; Nova Scotia, 338; Quebec, 2,662; New Brunswick, 121; Manitoba, 156; Prince Edward Island, 62; Assiniboia, 53; British Columbia, 49; Alberta, 15; Saskatchewan, 5. In all, counting five in Newfoundland, 3,105, an increase of 1,223 during the past year.

And now our view from the "hub" discloses the balance of the wheel, all bearing the familiar colors of the Stars and Stripes. Pennsylvania still leads with 4,139; New York next with 3,822; Ohio, 2,437; Illinois, 2,446; Indiana, 1,762; Iowa, 1,563; Massachusetts, 1,399; Kansas, 1,247; Missouri, 1,133; Michigan, 1,082; New Jersey, 1,045; etc. In all, from the United States, 33,412, against 28,096 last year.

And now we have counted the spokes as they have swept by our vision. A total of 41,229 societies, with an individual membership from every clime and every nation, with skins of varying color, red, yellow, black and white, 109,400 are black and 2,343,560 are white, in all a great interracial brotherhood of 2,473,740.

Upon the missionary roll of honor are the names of 5,531 societies from 35 states, 7 territories, 7 provinces and 4 foreign lands. Each society has given not less than \$10 to the denomination home or foreign missionary board for missionary causes. The total amount as reported on this roll of honor is \$140,719.09. In addition to this amount of money which has been given by these 5,531 societies that we have enrolled upon the roll of honor, we find that \$100,844.45 has been given by these same societies for "Christ and the Church," in other ways, making a total of \$340,603.45.

In 1890, 70,000 new church members were reported; in 1891, 83,500; in 1892, 120,000; in 1893, 145,000; in 1894, 185,650; and now, in 1895, 220,185. In the last six years \$16,345. What a handsome host. "Praise God from whom all blessings flow."

## THE DEFENDER.

"Blind John" Herreshoff's Latest Creation in a Beauty.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 12.—Defender, the latest creation of "Blind John" Herreshoff, is aptly named. She was built for business, and a more business-like craft never left the ways. All who have seen the Defender agree that she is far and away the finest yacht for racing purposes ever produced in this country. The Vigilant has been racing on lines similar to those employed in the construction of the new Vanderbilt-Morgan-Iselin boat, but few believe that the successful cup defender of 1893 is in the same class with Defender. The opinion is quite generally held by yachtsmen in this part of the country that Defender is the best boat that Lord Dunsen will have to reckon with, and of the ultimate result there is no shadow of doubt that the old America's cup will remain in this country for another year at least. It is difficult to compare the new boat and Valkyrie III, as yet, but, measured by every known standard of construction, it is obvious that Dunsen has undertaken a hopeless task.

The Defender is built for speed in all sorts of weather. Her trial speed with the Columbia on Sunday last demonstrated this. The 10-mile run to windward the Defender beat the Columbia more than eight minutes. She worked like a piece of well-oiled machinery, coming about nearly on her own axis at one time in fifteen seconds, at another in sixteen seconds and a third in eighteen seconds. This fine work in stays is in itself a contrast to that of the Vigilant. The latter vessel in the '93 races took an average of twenty-three seconds to come about, and in the races in England, in the land-locked courses, an even greater number of seconds were consumed. No British cutter ever turned so quickly as did the Defender when "Navy Herreshoff" put the wheel "hard down." The work was marvelous.

At a distance the Defender looks a good deal like the Vigilant; but close aboard, say within 100 yards, her extra power in hull and sail plan is very apparent. She seemed, when on even keel, last Sunday, to sit a little down by the head, but the crew were all forward at the time, and the fault was more apparent than real. However, a slight change has been made in the bearings at this point, and the defect has thus been remedied.

In a heavy sea the Defender "stands up" like a church steeple, and has sailed closer up in the wind at odd times in the past few days than any Herreshoff yacht ever before put in the Herreshoff.

## A JEALOUS WOMAN

Fatally Shoots the Object of Her Wrath in a Street Car.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., July 12.—Mrs. Clarence Chaffin, well-known lady of this city, became incensed at Miss Jennie Overall while riding in a crowded electric car here Wednesday evening, and, pulling a revolver from her pocket, fired three shots into Miss Overall's body. Miss Overall is dying. She lives in Guyandotte, 3 miles east of here, and is well known. The cause of the trouble is not known, but jealousy is the supposed cause.

## DESTRUCTIVE FIRES

On the Upper Part of the Lower Peninsula of Michigan—Two Towns Levelled to the Ground, and Many Others in Imminent Peril—Many Farmhouses Burned, the Forests and Their All on Earth—Worse Feared.

DETROIT, Mich., July 12.—The upper part of the lower peninsula of Michigan is dotted to-night with savage forest fires. Already the lumber towns of Wallin, up in Benzie county, and Cleary, near the little town, have been levelled to the ground, several people have been badly burned, and no one knows to-night how far the damage has extended. The Thumb has been invaded, and the town of Kindee is girded with fire, and ashes and black leaves are sitting down on the people in the resorts to the north.

Wallin, as far as can be learned, is totally destroyed. The Sullivan Lumber Co.'s mills there and 2,000,000 feet of lumber were burned, together with thirty houses that made up the little settlement. The people lost all they owned. Most of them are at Thompsonville, a neighboring town. They are said to be in a greatly exhausted condition. No deaths are as yet reported from that point.

Two Chicago & West Michigan trains are blocked by the fire just below Wallin, and the telegraph poles are burned and all wires are down.

Late to-night intelligence comes that Cleary, a small lumber town near Wallin, was burned this evening. The fires, which have been burning for several days, suddenly grew worse and before the inhabitants were aware of it, they were nearly hemmed in. They made a rush from the burning town and, as far as known, left no one behind. Several people were badly burned, but as far as known no lives were lost.

From Kindee, in the Thumb, were the great forest fire occurred a few days ago, coming the most alarming reports. The town is surrounded by flames that every moment are sweeping nearer the place. The news, as sent from towns near by, is that the people of Kindee are wetting the roofs of their houses and covering the sides with wet blankets in the hope that they may save all they have in the world. It is feared that the town will go, and messages urging the people to flee for their lives have been sent from several places.

Reports from Traverse City, Petoskey, Charlevoix and the other towns are all of the same tenor that the fires have been burning for over two weeks, and that a sudden strong wind has fanned them into alarming activity. Already a number of farmhouses have been burned, and the people are coming into town, telling that they have lost all they had on earth.

Late reports from the extreme west suggest that the date that there is a little improvement in the situation, but it is feared that the hot winds have worked havoc among the famous orchards of that vicinity.

## THE SPECIAL GRAND JURY

Investigating Charges of Conspiracy and Solicitation of Bribes.

CHICAGO, July 12.—The special grand jury which was summoned Wednesday for the purpose of investigating specific charges of conspiracy and solicitation of bribes on the part of aldermen and their go-betweens, was impeached yesterday in Judge Tutthill's court, and strongly charged by his honor. The jury is composed of twenty-three prominent business and professional men. In his charge, Judge Tutthill said:

"For months past the press of this city has teemed with charges more or less of the corruption has existed in the public legislative body of the city. How much of truth there may be in the charges I do not know, and you do not know. These charges, as made through the press, have reached that stage where special acts of misconduct and malfeasance in office have been charged against particular individuals. On the responsibility of the state attorney that it was for the public good that a special grand jury should be called and submission by them of evidence to me, I have caused it to be summoned. The only matter to be submitted to you will be the charges of the corruption in the city council last office.

Aldermen Charles Martin and F. M. Finkler, who are charged with soliciting bribes from ice companies and of conspiring to pass "sandbagging" ordinances, declared all such charges false.

## THE OWNERSHIP

Of Hundreds of Thousands Acres of Land in California in Dispute.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The question of the ownership of several hundred thousand acres of land in Los Angeles county, Cal., recently decided as belonging to the United States, will probably be carried to the United States supreme court on appeal by the Southern Pacific Railroad Co., at least this is the opinion of officials of the general land office.

The case involves the ownership of overlapping grants to the Southern Pacific and Atlantic & Pacific railroads. The former road, on the ground that the Atlantic & Pacific road was never built, took possession of the lands. The court held that the lands reverted to the United States. They will probably not be opened to settlement until final judicial decision is rendered.

## AN IRATE HUSBAND

Shot at His Wife's Companion, But Killed the Companion.

CANTON, N. C., July 12.—Wm. Wilkinson, of Asheville, was driving with the wife of Attorney Jenney, near her home, west of Murphy, late Wednesday night, when Jenney, who had hid by the road, fired at Wilkinson, but struck and killed his wife. Wilkinson was arrested at Bryson City. Jenney fled, and has not been seen. Jenney's family came from New York, and has been living in the vicinity of Murphy for a few years.

## A BLOODY RIOT

In the Chinese Quarter of the City of Denver, Col.

DENVER, Col., July 12.—There was a bloody riot in the Chinese quarter of this city yesterday morning. The police, when they arrived on the scene in response to a riot call, found Twenty Chinamen fighting savagely with axes, knives, clubs and stones, but when the wagon came in view they scattered to hiding places.

Sam Lung Wa, the owner of an ornate den, was wounded in the head with an ax and may die.

## ADMIRAL CARPENTER EXPLAINS

Why No American War Vessels Have Been Kept at Formosa Island During the Troubles There—America Has No Residents on the Island, and Absolutely No Interest in It—His Action Approved.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Secretary Herbert yesterday received a report from Admiral Carpenter, commander-in-chief of the Asiatic squadron, on the flagship Baltimore, dated, at Kobe, Japan, June 15, explaining to the satisfaction of the navy department why no American ships have been kept in the neighborhood of Formosa during the troubles there.

"The occupation of Formosa by the Japanese," writes the admiral, "was but little interfered with by the declaration of independence by the inhabitants of that island. A few desultory skirmishes have taken place but with no actual resistance of any moment."

Minister Denby, when informing the commander-in-chief of the declared independence of Formosa, submitted the propriety of sending vessels thither. In answer to a telegram inquiring about American interests on the island, Mr. Denby withheld his suggestions.

Commander Craig, while at Tamsui, on an executive report in regard to the conditions in Formosa. There are no American citizens there resident, not even a missionary—the interests are all in the hands of foreigners that are desirous of making a display of force, the idea being to assemble as many vessels of different nationalities as possible. The British and German nations are the only ones represented by men-of-war, as the business interests are principally in the hands of citizens of those countries. The marines and sailors that have been landed are in sufficient force to afford ample protection to all foreigners."

The admiral's declaration to spare any American war ship from needed points at a critical stage of the Chinese-Japanese troubles was based on the report of Commander Craig of the Concord, who had visited Tamsui, Formosa's principal port, with his ship the first week of May for the specific purpose of finding out the attitude of American interests were involved on the island.

Naval officers agree that Admiral Carpenter has upheld the dignity of the American flag throughout his career in the east, and has effectually dispelled all doubts at one time suggested of his ability to successfully conduct the delicate mission assigned to him of commanding the largest American fleet ever assembled in foreign waters during a war in which the United States occupied the delicate position of close friendliness to both combatants.

## A FISCAL STATEMENT.

Heavy Receipts and Expenditures—The Treasury Balances.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Treasury receipts and expenditures have both been running heavy so far this month. The former have obtained the aggregate of \$10,979,000, or nearly \$1,250,000 a day, Sundays and holidays excluded, and the expenditures foot up \$23,318,000, making the deficit \$12,339,000. Since July 1 the general treasury balance, according to the printed daily statement, has declined \$2,000,000, standing at \$191,518,000. From this there is to be deducted \$6,527,616 for bonds and interest paid.

The gold reserve has declined from \$107,557,000 to \$107,213,000. The amount of treasury notes and United States notes redeemed in gold and re-issued was \$53,189.

It is not believed that the deficit will be very much increased for the month over the figures it has now reached, and it may be reduced.

## THE YANKTON SIOUX IN LUCK.

Their Title to the Pipestone Quarries Will Not Be Contested.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—At the Indian office it is stated that there is no danger of the Yankton Sioux Indians losing their title to the Pipestone quarries.

The approval of the agreement between congress and the Indians for the lands, August 15, 1894, provided that if the secretary of the interior did not within one year from the ratification of the agreement refer the question of the ownership of the Pipestone reservation to the United States supreme court, as provided in the bill, such failure should be construed as a waiver by the United States of all rights of ownership and thereafter the lands should be the sole property of the Yankton tribe. The year expires in one month. It is now almost too late to bring the question before the courts and the Indians will doubtless secure the quarries.

## THE GERMAN EPWORTH LEAGUE

Will Hold Its Next Convention in Cincinnati, Oct. 1, 1897.

CHICAGO, July 12.—At the afternoon session of the German Epworth league it was decided to hold the next convention of the league in Cincinnati. The date will be fixed later by the executive committee. A resolution was passed authorizing the taxing of each league of fifty members or more one dollar to cover the expenses of the central committee. The evening session was devoted to the delivery of farewell addresses.

## THE MEELKS MASSACRE.

A Prominent Lawyer Arrested for Attempted Bribery.

MILAN, Mo., July 12.—Col. A. W. Meyer, a noted criminal lawyer of Brookville, was arrested yesterday morning on an indictment charging him with attempting to bribe the state's attorney at the trial of the famous Taylor brothers for the murder of the Meelks family. Meyer was one of the attorneys for the Taylors, and took an active part in their defense, but withdrew from the case shortly after the trial, which resulted in a hung jury.

## THE LONGSHOREMAN.

In Convention at Milwaukee Make Their Body Interests.

MILWAUKEE, July 12.—The longshoremen in convention here yesterday decided to make their body international, and a fund was set aside to organize on the Pacific, Atlantic and Gulf coasts. The amendment to exclude saloonkeepers was passed. A committee was appointed to meet the vessel owners each spring to fix a wage scale.

Most of the day was spent in minor additions to the constitution.

## NICARAGUAN CANAL

A Favorable Report on the Proposed Route to Be Made by the United States Commission—The Work Can Be Completed in Seven Years, but Will Cost More than the Estimate—The Former Management Severely Criticized.

CINCINNATI, July 12.—A special to the Post from Greytown, Nicaragua, says that a favorable report on the Nicaraguan canal will be made by the United States commission which has been in the country for some weeks and has carefully examined the proposed canal route and the terminal harbors on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

The commissioners are now at work upon their report, which will be of an exhaustive character. They will state their unanimous conclusion that the Colorado bar, which has caused so much trouble at the entrance to Greytown harbor, can be partially removed by dredging, and that a permanent opening through it can be maintained by building and maintaining a sea wall of piling to the southward of the bar, so as to break the ocean current which washes up the sand on the bar.

The commissioners think that the work of constructing the canal can be completed within a term of six or seven years, but that the total cost will exceed the limit set by the projectors, and that \$110,000,000 will not be an excessive figure.

The commission will ventilate its opinion of the former management of the canal enterprise, and will present a number of severe criticisms in this connection.

The commission consists of Col. Wm. Ludlow, of the army; Civil Engineer M. T. Endicott, of the navy; Alfred Noble, of Chicago, civilian. All are appointed by the president. All are on the cruiser Montgomery and are due at Key West, Fla., to-day.

## THE OHIO RIVER.

General Plan for Improving Its Navigation—Difficulties in the Way.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The general plan for improving the navigation of the Ohio river is treated in the annual report of Col. Amos Stickney, corps of engineers, United States army, with reference to the work accomplished during the year ended June 30, 1895. The plan has for its object to secure additional depth at islands and bars by the construction of dikes and levees, and by the building of dikes where the river is wide and shallow so as to confine the flow to a smaller cross section and by dredging.

A radical improvement of the upper part of the river has been commenced by the construction of a lock and movable dam at Davis Island, five miles below Pittsburgh and work on another lock and dam No. 6, has been commenced just below Beaver.

Surveys have also been made for sites for movable dams Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5 of the series. A snag boat and two dredges belonging to the United States are constantly employed when the river is navigable and work on the river permits, in taking out snags and wrecks and in dredging away gravel and rock obstructions that cannot otherwise be removed.

The work of improvement has been continued all along the river to Mount City, Ill., 659 miles below Pittsburgh, where dikes are being erected.

Speaking generally of the project Col. Stickney says that it is impossible to determine in advance just where and how much work will be needed for making good navigation upon the entire upper length of the river, and therefore it is impossible to submit estimates for complete improvement. The work, he says, must be progressive and tentative, and owing to the varied interests and covering nearly 1,000 miles of river, the locations of works must be at considerable distances apart, so that no one reach of river can be taken care of before the work is completed in advance of other parts of the river, unless large amounts of money are provided.

Continuing, he says: "The great and growing commerce of this river, its numerous cities, and the rapid increase of the already large population of the valley show that the strong terms for adequate appropriations for such betterment of the navigation as it is certain can be obtained by well-known methods."

## A JEALOUS WIFE

Tries to Kill Her Child and Herself—Mother Love Conquers and Both are Saved.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., July 13.—It developed yesterday morning that Mrs. John Lewis, living in the southern part of this city, made a sensational attempt at suicide and murder Thursday. She took a large dose of strychnine and then gave a dose of the deadly drug to her year-old daughter, Bessie. Not satisfied with this she then tried to strangle the little girl with a towel.

The suffering of the little one aroused the pity of the crazed mother who sent for a physician. The woman told him the whole story, and the doctor, with a strong dose of strychnine, tried to strangle the little girl with a towel.

The suffering of the little one aroused the pity of the crazed mother who sent for a physician. The woman told him the whole story, and the doctor, with a strong dose of strychnine, tried to strangle the little girl with a towel.

## COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

—Returning prosperity is assured, and democratic tariff policy is vindicated.—Albany Argus.

—Benjamin Harrison begins to rather wish he had not been so hasty in uncovering his seneer record on the force bill.—Detroit Free Press.

—It was very mean to say that Tom Reed had shaved off his mustache in order to let the country see that he was keeping his mouth shut.—Boston Herald.

—The Wilson bill continues to "crush out American industries" by raising wages in a way which is simply exasperating to the McKinleyites.—Winona (Minn.) Herald.

—Gov. McKinley has at last placed his ear to the ground. In a speech at Freeport, Ill., the other day, he actually admitted that the business of the country has vastly improved under a democratic administration.—Detroit Free Press.

—When wages went down in the steel business it was under the McKinley bill. When they go up it is under the Wilson bill. This may convince some that the tariff does not give every workingman a Brussels carpet and a piano. Prof. Harrison, of Indiana, needs to have a theory of that sort. Perhaps he will revise it now. A good many other people are revising it at any rate.—N. Y. World.

## EXPORTS INCREASED.

Prosperity Returning Through the Democratic Tariff.

Among the other facts unmistakably showing the revival of business is an increased export trade. New York merchants within the past few days have been commenting upon this, and the reason they assign for it is a remarkable illustration of the solidarity of the commercial nations of the world.

It has pleased a certain school of American politicians for many years past to represent international commerce as analogous to war. They have held out the idea that when one nation gains anything from trade another necessarily loses. They have treated imports as a calamity, and exports alone as worthy of consideration. They have quite ignored the fact that international commerce is mainly an exchange of commodities, and that if a nation does not buy it cannot sell. Occasionally exceptions to this rule may be noted, but it is incontestably true in the long run there is no nation that can go on for years exporting commodities without importing others to pay for them, for the simple reason that other nations cannot go on paying for their imports in money, for in a few years they would have no money left.

As a rule, imports must be paid for by exports. Hence when imports increase exports must increase in a similar ratio.

The protection papers have been making a great outcry about the increase of our imports for the past fiscal year, comparing them with the period that extended from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894. Our imports then were small because our ability to purchase was limited. Much has been said about the large increase of imports of woollens during the fiscal year just closed. In the first ten months of the fiscal year ended on the 30th ult. our imports of woollens were of the value of nearly thirty millions of dollars, which was in excess of those for the corresponding months in the preceding fiscal year. Hence the howls to which we have referred. But if we go back another year we find the imports of woollens for the corresponding period amounted to thirty-three millions and a half. In other words, we are not yet importing so many woollens as we were before the panic under the McKinley bill, which tends to show that the return of prosperity is not complete, as we know well enough from other sources.

We have alluded incidentally to the reasons assigned by New York merchants for the improvement of the export trade. They say that the higher prices paid by us for many foreign commodities, such as hides, have increased the purchasing power of other countries, and thereby enable them to buy more from us. Then, too, the consequences of the Baring failure are passing away abroad, as those of our panic are doing here. The whole world, with the exception of China, Japan and Cuba, is on the up grade, and it is expected that our export trade this year will be very large.

These views show how silly and baseless is the calamity howl raised over the increase of imports. We are taking more goods from abroad because with the passing of depression our purchasing power has increased. In like manner the purchasing power of most other countries has been augmented, and they are taking more of our goods than they have heretofore simply because they have now found themselves able to pay for more. This does not mean less sales by domestic producers, but increased consumption and more comfort for all classes. Profits may be less in many cases, but this disadvantage is offset by increased sales.

The moral of this is that foreign commerce is a good thing in itself, and that the prosperity of one nation is shared by all the others that trade with it. On the other hand, depression in one country extends to others, or at any rate has a tendency to reduce their trade. The long depression in the commercial world seems now to be approaching an end, and all countries will get a share of the improvement.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

## CONVALESCING.—Chicago Chronicle.



## DEFICIT OF REPUBLICANS.

The Country Crippled Under the Harrison Administration.

When Tanner said "God help the surplus," he fastened by confession on the republican party all the blame for the deficit which Carlisle finds at the close of the fiscal year.

Treasury embarrassments caused by the mortgages of the Reed congress predestined the panic of 1893 and the deficit of 1895.

It was an embarrassed treasury which engendered the distrust of the government's ability to continue the redemption of currency notes. It was a McKinley tariff which hampered trade and prevented a normal increase of customs revenues. Long before Harrison vacated the white house every financier in America perceived that trouble was impending, and that the government must issue bonds or default in its payments. Harrison's secretary of the treasury had the bonds ready, and only by sharp practice was able to drag along until the 4th of March, 1893.

Republican extravagance made a deficit and a panic which, by reducing trade and revenue receipts, prevented the immediate success of democratic efforts to administer the government economically and honestly.

A democratic tariff is an encouraging defect. The government's receipts are increasing. Wages are rising. Mines and factories are busy. The farmer is getting better prices. The merchant is selling more goods. Exports are more active. American securities are advancing. The government's financial condition is improving. The democratic administration will leave confidence in the good faith of the government, a balance in the treasury, a prosperous condition of business and a hopeful people.

If the policy of the Harrison administration and the Fifty-first congress had continued to this date, it would have increased the national debt by hundreds of millions, if it could, indeed, have avoided the disgrace of a suspension of specie payments.

We are dealing with a republican deficit. The government's receipts are increasing. Wages are rising. Mines and factories are busy. The farmer is getting better prices. The merchant is selling more goods. Exports are more active. American securities are advancing. The government's financial condition is improving. The democratic administration will leave confidence in the good faith of the government, a balance in the treasury, a prosperous condition of business and a hopeful people.

It is hard to believe that sin well dressed is the same as sin rolling in the gutter.—Ham's Horn.

## RETURN OF GOOD TIMES.

A Pointed Suggestion for the Little Napoleon of Protection.

Gov. McKinley is not paying much attention to the financial question in his speeches. The burden of his theme is protection and the tariff, and he also professes great sympathy for the laboring man. He talks about work for idle hands, wages for men who have families to support, and markets for our surplus products. Such a minor question as the nature of the money medium may be left to solve itself. We want prosperity more than we want anything else, and it is an error should put his ear to the ground. He would hear the rumbling of higher wages all over the country for the men for whom he has so much sympathy; he would hear the satisfaction of the farmer expressed at the higher prices he receives for his products; he would hear the evidence that from the Atlantic to the Pacific industry and trade are rapidly, healthfully and legitimately reviving would be brought home to him in a manner most convincing. The contents of the strong boxes of the manufacturer, the investor and the holder of securities are being augmented, and from them labor is getting a fair proportion. The business in New York city is something unprecedented within the last three years, and the wages of thousands of workmen are increased materially. The dry goods trade is much better than a year ago, and the demand for structural iron is greater than it has been in years past. There has been a sharp increase in the ship-building industry and a belief that the advance in work is to continue. Pittsburgh iron and steel works are full of bit and crowder with orders. Coke ovens in the Connellsville district are in operation, and many thousands of men who have been idle have found work at fair wages. Many window plate glass manufacturers are working to their capacity. Revival of building operations enables them to do business with profit. Wool prices are on the increase and the leather trade is active, the boot and shoe industry fairly booming. There is a marked improvement in the milling business, with good prospects for a continuance. In short, the belief is general that the country is rapidly climbing up the ladder of prosperity.—Detroit Free Press.

## THE TRUE LAXATIVE PRINCIPLE.

Of the plants used in manufacturing the pleasant remedy, Syrup of Figs, has a permanently beneficial effect on the human system, while the cheap vegetable extracts and mineral solutions, usually sold as medicines, are permanently injurious. Being well informed, you will use the true remedy only. Manufactured by California Fig Syrup Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

## TOBACCO USER'S SURE THROAT.

It's so common that every tobacco user has an irritated throat that gradually develops into a serious condition, frequently consumption, and it's the kind of a sore throat that never gets well as long as you use tobacco. The tobacco habit, sore throat and lost manhood cured by No-To-Bac. Sold and guaranteed to cure by Druggists everywhere. Book, titled "Don't Tobacco Spoil Your Life Away," free. Ad. Sterling Remedy Co., New York City or Chicago.

## THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE (Chicago & North-Western R.R.)

is now selling excursion tickets at reduced rates to St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Ashland, Bayfield, Lake City, and the lake and mountain resorts of the west and northwest. For rates and full information apply to Agents of connecting lines. Illustrated pamphlets, giving full particulars, will be mailed free upon application to W. P. P. & Co., Chicago & North-Western R.R., Chicago, Ill.

## WIFE.—"Do you think our cook is in Heaven, John?"

"Husband, 'What, now? Why, she's been dead over a week, my dear.'—Life.

## IS YOUR BLOOD PURE?

If not, it is important that you make it pure at once with the great blood purifier Hood's Sarsaparilla.

## HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA

Because with impure blood you are in constant danger of serious illness. Hood's Pills cure habitual constipation. Price 25c per box.

## LOOK FOR THIS

## LOCK

THE BEST SCHOOL SHOE